

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1 50; three months \$4; six months \$7 50, twelve months \$15. Longer ones in proportion.



J U N E !

THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF CAPITAL PRIZES
EVER OFFERED IN ONE MONTH!

1 Prize of 40,000 Dollars;
2 " 30,000 "
4 " 20,000 "
3 prizes of \$15,000; 10 of \$10,000, &c.

IT would be useless to expatiate on the advantages presented to our customers in the Schemes of this month;—they speak for themselves, and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve. We would especially ask the notice of our friends to the Virginia, Grand Consolidated, and Maryland Schemes, which are univailed. To ensure a supply and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing their orders.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 4.
For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
June 10, 1837.

C A P I T A L S .

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 50
30,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls!
2,500 dolls! 100 of 1,000 dolls! 10 of
500—20 of 300—84 of 200, &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars—Packages of Shares in proportion.

15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June 17, 1837.

C A P I T A L S .

25,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 7,500 dolls! 5,000
doll! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,165 dolls!
25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls!—50 Prizes of 500
doll! 50 Prizes of 200 dolls!—88 of
200—63 of 100, &c., &c.

Tickets only \$10 Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only \$140. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

The Holder of the Capital entitled
to \$30,000 nett!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 4.
Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other
purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
June 21, 1837.

Capitals.

35,294 dolls! 11,764 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000
doll! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls!
50 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 50 Prizes of 250—
50 Prizes of 200—63 Prizes of 150, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.

May 18, 1837-20.

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS decoyed from the subscriber, living on the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road, on the 12th inst, by some nefarious wretch in NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHIA. In her 19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps not more than 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow chest, rather long visage; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow lincey dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress, with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, as not the least suspicion rested upon her. She has left behind, her distressed parents and 7 full brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and Twenty-five Dollars if taken in the State, and all reasonable charges paid to addition.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

May 17, 1837-20-51.

A CARD.

D. R. F. B. GEOGHEGAN,
having permanently Settled
in Lexington, respectfully offers his
services to the public, in the various
branches of his profession, OFF-
ICE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately
in the rear of the Court-house,) Where he may
always be found, except when absent on profes-
sional business.

Lexington, May 18, 1837—20-14.

A. M'COY.

IS now receiving and will keep on hand, at
his stand on Main street, a few doors below
L. Taylor's Confectionary, a choice stock of

GROCERIES.

Which he offers for sale, wholesale or retail,
at moderate prices and on reasonable terms.
He respectfully invites merchants from the ad-
jacent towns, who make purchases in Lexing-
ton, and others who wish good bargains, to give
him a call.

Constantly on hand McCOY'S RIFLE and
BLASTING POWDER, by the keg or quantity,
and a large stock of LEAD and SHOT.
He will also store or sell goods on commission.

Lexington, May 16, 1837—21-3t.

SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and
Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted
good, and sold as low as can be bought in
the city.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.
May 3, 1837—18-4t.

New Wholesale and Retail
Grocery Store.

FRANCIS McLEAR

AND

PHILIP O'CONNELL

HAVE entered into Partnership in the
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY BUSINESS,

UNDER THE NAME OF

MCLEAR & O'CONNELL.

At the North West Corner of Main and Main-
Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern,
and opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop,

Where they are now receiving a large & well
selected assortment of

GROCERIES.

Which they offer
very low, for cash.

They are prepared to
receive and forward
Goods consigned to
their care, on as liberal
terms as any house in the City.

They will make liberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a House on Water Street,
close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will
save drayage.

They have now on hand, and will continue to
keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE
FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. Suroyen,
the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a
celebrated manufacturer of STONE-WARE at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on com-
mission. They have now on hand several wagon loads, well assort'd which they offer on
liberal terms.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the
public to call and examine their stock. Mer-
chants from a distance will find it to their in-
terest to give them a call.

Lexington, May 6, 1837—19-4t.

Great Bargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE

MARBLE FRONT STORE.

No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be
beat in the West or any where else:

ONE HUNDRED PIECES SUPERFINE

CLOTHES.

With a large and splendid lot of

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

RICLI figured satins; silk chusses; ditto

plain silks; satins and chusses of every

color; plaid and striped muslins; jacquards;

open work bonnets; kid, morocco and leather

shoes, with a thousand other articles impossible

to think of at present.

J. T. FRAZER

N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting,
Rugs and Druggits, just received.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-4t.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE in which

I now live, on Main Street, adjoining

SAM'L Rend. The House is large, contains

9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.

There is a large LOT attached, containing one

acre, and Stables, Carriage House, and every

other necessary out building. Any person

wishing a handsome situation, would do well to

call and see this.

JACOB UTTINGER.

Lexington, June 1, 1837.—22-2m.

Capitals.

35,294 dolls! 11,764 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000
doll! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls!

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ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

May 17, 1837-20-51.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

No. 23 Vol. 52.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
ESSAY ON BANKING.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The following essay was commenced the beginning of last winter, and part written on evenings, after laboring through the day fully up to my strength. But the prosecution was interrupted by a severe and long illness, which was afterwards renewed and completed in a rough manner. In this order, I presume to present it to the public, in general, and particularly to the laboring class, to which I belong—with full confidence in their generosity—without revision or correction; not for want of respect; but for want of time; and bodily and mental strength.—I trust, therefore, that all errors, of every kind, will be excused—as my object is, to detect and expose that which is wrong, and to propose and recommend that which is right. It will be understood by the reader, that my illustrations are not intended as literal facts; which are not necessary in establishing general principles; as in writing history. I have made some digressions, after laboring through the day fully up to my strength. But the prosecution was interrupted by a severe and long illness, which was afterwards renewed and completed in a rough manner. In this order, I presume to present it to the public, in general, and particularly to the laboring class, to which I belong—with full confidence in their generosity—without revision or correction; not for want of respect; but for want of time; and bodily and mental strength.—I trust, therefore, that all errors, of every kind, will be excused—as my object is, to detect and expose that which is wrong, and to propose and recommend that which is right. It will be understood by the reader, that my illustrations are not intended as literal facts; which are not necessary in establishing general principles; as in writing history.

To the best of my recollection,

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LAWS MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

Most earnestly do we invite every one to read the account of Law's celebrated Mississippi Scheme, published on the first page of this paper. Its applicability to our own times is too glaring to need pointing out. The way that great National Institution, "The Royal Bank of France," "regulated the currency" of that unhappy country, is a handsome commentary upon the advantages derived from National Banks. We especially commend it to Nick Biddle's supporters.

N. B. History is silent as to any Specie Circular in Law's time. What a pity! *Chillicothe Advertiser.*

From the American Monthly for March.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MISSISSIPPI SCHEME OF JOHN LAW.

It is often curious to observe how frequently mankind are found acting over the same scenes. Turn back into the page of history, and you will discover whole periods of popular excitement and delusion, which seem to be the exact prototypes of what is going on in your own times. Whether it be that the passions and propensities of men are so much alike in all ages and countries, that they will always, from a kind of necessity, under similar circumstances, be found doing precisely the same things, in spite of the warnings of history or whether it be that there is a kind of procession in human affairs, and only a limited number of changes through which human actions can be run, it is not easy to determine.

John Law, the author of the most splendid and daring speculation that the world ever saw, was the son of Win. Law, a goldsmith and banker of Edinburgh, and was born in that city on the 21st of April, 1671. In early childhood he dedicated himself to the study of mathematics; and as he advanced in youth, gave great attention to the subjects of finances and political economy. While he was still very young, he was employed by the government of Scotland to manage the public accounts of the kingdom, which were in the greatest confusion, and to settle public revenues and disbursements upon some permanent system of finance; a task which he performed with great ability. His father died in 1685, leaving him a respectable fortune, but one by no means equal to his habits of life, or his love of great operations. He immediately went up to London, the great theatre of enterprise and adventure, to push his fortunes in the world. His fine figure, his many accomplishments, his fondness for deep play, and above all, a most extraordinary talent for calculating chances and winning wagers, soon made him extremely popular and notorious in the fashionable world. But he had not been long in London before he killed a gentleman in a duel, which grew out of an affair of gallantry, and was obliged to leave the kingdom. He passed over to the continent, and there spent his time in studying his favorite subjects of trade and finance, and in practising his talent for gaunting and betting. In 1700 he returned to Scotland, and in December of that year, published at Edinburgh a work entitled "Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade." This book, the object of which was to diffuse more accurate and liberal notions on the subjects of Trade and commerce than were then prevalent, was soon in its reasonings and proposals. But it did not excite any great attention, and was not noticed by the government. In the year 1705, he submitted a proposition to Parliament for the establishment of a paper currency, as a machine with which to manage and pay the public debt; and his scheme went so far as to propose issues of paper to the extent of the value of the whole landed property of the country. It was rejected by the influence of the landed interest. Disappointed at not being able to make any thing succeed at home, he went again upon the continent, and for five or six years rambled up and down Europe, leading the life of a gambler and financial projector. During this period he arrived at Turin, the capitol of the Duke of Savoy, and submitted to the reigning Duke a project for managing his revenues, and carrying on the trade of his dominions, by a great joint stock company. The Duke was for a while amused with the project, but saw through his folly. "Your scheme is a plausible one," said he, "but when you have put all the money of my subjects into the coffers of your company, I should be glad to know what they are to pay their taxes with?" As this was an inquiry to which there was no answer to be made, the projector made his bow, and retired from the court of Turin.

During his rambles up and down Europe, Law had acquired, by play and by his ingenuity in betting, a fortune of more than £100,000, and with it he went and established himself at Paris in 1714. The finances and public credit of France had fallen into most disastrous confusion during the long reign of Louis XIV., who was just then dying; and Law discovered in this state of things an excellent opportunity to make his peculiar talents useful to the new government which should come into power on the death of the old King. Louis XIV. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, then a mere child. The Duke of Orleans became Regent; a man of exactly the character to rely on the service, and to be captivated by the projects of an able projector like Law. By Law's advice, certain improvements were introduced into the public finances; and while these were going on, he and his brother William Law set up a bank, with a branch in London and a branch in Paris, which they called "The General Bank of Law and Co." This was so prosperous, and seemed to be managed with so much ability, that the government determined to take it into its hands, with Law for its manager, as a machine with which to carry on the fiscal concerns of the country. It was accordingly incorporated, on the 4th December, 1718, under the title of "The Royal Bank." Upon this institution as a nucleus, Law established & developed his great scheme, which in history passes under the name of the Mississippi system.

The Mississippi System was so called, because the company of which Law was the head, had received a grant of large tracts of land at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and one of the *ostensible* (perhaps real) objects of the Company was the colonization of that territory. But this was only a small part of the great scheme. It undertook the collection of all the revenues of the country; it absorbed the East India and all the other great trading Companies; it was to carry on all the trade with the South Seas,* besides embarking to an enormous extent in stock and banking operations, and taking charge of the coinage. Thus it swept in all the commerce, all the financial concerns, and, as dependent on these, all the industry of the kingdom. Its promises of profit were so magnificent and alluring, that men hastened to sell their moveables, their houses and lands, and every thing that could be turned into money, for the purpose of buying shares in this vast concern. Where all the money that was thus raised, finally went, may very naturally be inquired. Great quantities were carried away by strangers who came to speculate in the stock; immense sums were wasted in trading expeditions; much was embezzled by the sub-agents and managers of the company; and what did not disappear in this way, was used by the Government for its own purposes.

The effect of all this upon society was to introduce the greatest disorder and confusion. All France was seized with a rage for speculation in the funds. Regular industry was abandoned for this great scheme of national gambling. Its influence reached not only the rich and monied men, but penetrated into all classes of society. The shares were constantly rising under the influence of the extraordinary and magnificent promises held out by the managers; so that a share purchased by a man without property to day, could be sold to-morrow at an advance, which would leave him in the possession of a fortune as suddenly acquired as if it had fallen from the clouds.

"Every thing at Paris assumed a smiling countenance. Money grew so common that people did not know where to put it out at 3 per cent, and the tradesmen had a greater vent for their goods, the workmen were better paid for their work, the value of the land about Paris rose to fifty, and even sixty years' purchase; many noblemen repaired their broken fortunes, and others grew very rich by the great advantages they made in their actions (stock) of this new company. Numbers of people never known in the world, who sprung from nothing, were all of a sudden seen riding in their coaches, only by striking into this trade, by which in a few years they had gained vast sums."

These are the words of old Malachi Postlethwaite, Esq. author of the Directory of Commerce, who looked on from across the channel, and took great satisfaction in his dry sarcasms upon the confused and fictitious prosperity of the Parisians at that time; and if we did not know the contrary, we might, with no difficulty, believe that he was looking on at the Maine land speculation in our own time. "All the world," he continues, "ran to Paris. The prodigious sums that strangers laid out in the stock, and the numbers that resorted to negotiate there, filled that city with money and people, and consequently with trade; and they tell us there was nothing to be seen but now coaches, new equipages, new liveries, and buying new furniture; innumerable families were enriched by the surprising advance of stock; in a word, there were no less than twelve hundred new coaches set up, and half a million of people, more than there were before; so that no lodgings were to be had, and they built new houses and streets in every place where they had room."

The cause of the extraordinary rise of stock, and the means by which the managers of the scheme were enabled to keep up the public confidence deserve to be traced.

It had long been believed, on the doubtful relations of travellers, that the country in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, contained inexhaustible treasures. The old notion, too, about the *El dorado* was not yet wholly exploded. Law availed himself of this popular idea. It was whispered about, as a great secret, that the famous mines of St. Barbe had been discovered in the territory granted to the Company; and by way of giving color to this pretence, a great sum was made of sending out a company of miners to dig for gold. Every one was, consequently, eager to obtain shares in a company that was going to reap such an unbounded harvest of wealth.

"The adventurers," says the Abbe Raynal, "were not satisfied with a bare association with the Company which had obtained the possession of that fine country. The proprietors were appealed to from all quarters, for large tracts of land for plantations, which, it was represented, would yield in a few years a hundred times the sum necessary to be laid out upon them. The richest and most intelligent men in the nation were the most

forward in making these purchases; and such as could not become purchasers, solicited the management of plantations, or even to be employed in cultivating them. During this general infatuation, all persons who offered themselves, whether Frenchmen or foreigners were promiscuously crowded into slips and landed on the burning sand of the Biloxi, a district in West Florida, between Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi, where a French settlement had been inconsistently formed, and where these unhappy men perished in thousands, of want and vexation, the miserable victims of a political imposture and of their own blind avidity."

But these were not the only vaunted sources of expected returns. The Company had loaned to the Government 120,000,000, and had taken as a pledge, to secure and pay this debt, all the revenues of the country, amounting, on paper, to the sum of 106,000,000, per annum. But the currency, with which these operations was performed, and which had been issued by the Company, was not the same as the coinage of those times, was meant all the Eastern coasts of America, from the river Oronoko down to Cape Horn and the whole line of the Western coast, including the vast space of the Pacific ocean.

**Russia's Modern Europe.*
†*Raynal. Hist. Philos. et Politique liv. xvi.*

"Here lies the Scotch projectors,

Unequalled calculators,

Who, by the algebraic rule,

Hath made old France to play the fool!"

*By the South Seas, in the commercial language of those times, was meant all the Eastern coasts of America, from the river Oronoko down to Cape Horn and the whole line of the Western coast, including the vast space of the Pacific ocean.

†*Raynal. Hist. Philos. et Politique liv. xvi.*

"The Ben Sherrod.

There is some degree of satisfaction in knowing that the late appalling and wanton destruction of human lives on board the steamboat Ben Sherrod is not passed by in utter indifference by the people residing on the Mississippi. A public meeting of the citizens of Natchez has been held for the purpose of inquiring into the facts connected with this most inhumanly affair, and a committee specially charged with the duty of making the investigation have made a report of them, founded on the testimony within their reach. The report declares—

"That the steamboat Ben Sherrod left the city of N. Orleans, bound for Louisville, having on board upwards of two hundred passengers, inclusive of the crew, the steamboat Prairie, leaving about the same time, for the same place; and that the said boats had been "racing" from the time they left New Orleans, until the fatal occurrence, which took place about 12 miles above Fort Adams, at 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th inst. The Prairie being a few miles ahead; previous to that time said boats had passed and repassed each other some twice or three times.

"The Sherrod had been on fire, and was known to be so by the hands on said boat, sometime before the alarm was given to the passengers in the cabins on the lower deck, and that ample time elapsed after the discovery of the fire, to have run the boat ashore and landed every passenger on her, she being then not exceeding 200 yards from the shore on the right hand side of the river, but that notwithstanding whatever was made to effect a landing, after the discovery of said fire, until several minutes had elapsed when the Captain, (C. G. Castlenan,) finding that the boiler deck was in flames, ordered the pilot to run her ashore, but it was now too late, the wheel rope having been severed by the flames. The Captain then ordered the engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled from his post thus leaving the boat under full headway, uncontrolled by the pilot, and bearing out from the shore farther into the middle of the river. The flames had now reached nearly to the stern of the boat, all was consternation and despair, the yawl suspended by pulleys, was immediately filled with passengers, and in lowering it to the surface of the water, some one cut away the bow rope, which caused the yawl to be run down, and the loss of all within it. The remaining passengers and crew were now forced overboard by the approaching flames.

This armed with the whole financial power of the country, there seemed to be no bounds to the operations of the Company of which Law was the head. The whole thing became a fancy stock, and all thought or calculation of returns of dividends was swallowed up in the enormous speculation upon the shares themselves. The original proprietors were in haste to convert their shares into gold; and the few other bankers, who stood aloof from the speculation, foreseeing that a great crisis was approaching hastened to collect all the specie they could lay their hands upon, and began to drain the Company's coffers by all the means within their reach. At this period the shares had reached the enormous price of ten thousand livres, at which price their aggregate nominal value exceeded by more than eighty times the amount of all the specie in the country. In this state of things, the government, which had wilfully and wickedly lent its aid to the delusion of its infatuated subjects, saw that ruin was the only remedy, and that this mighty fabric must be prostrated in the dust upon the heads of the crowd below. The first blow came from a royal edict of the 21st May, 1620, ordering the value of the shares to be reduced to five thousand. Thus one half of the property of each stockholder was annihilated. The notes of the bank were ordered to a similar reduction in value. This was national bankruptcy; and the tide of public feeling poised but for a moment at its height, to ebb with a rapidity and power more fearful than its flow. Popular favor instantly turned to popular rage; and amidst the bankruptcy of thousands and the execrations of the kingdom, the great projector retired from the country. The public distress was so great, and the public creditors so numerous, that government was under the necessity of affording them some relief. This duty it was also under a moral obligation to discharge, inasmuch as its deluded subjects had been led into the snare partly on the government's own pronouncements: above four hundred thousand sufferers, chiefly fathers of families, presented their whole fortunes in paper; and the State, after liquidating these debts, which amounted to a sum too incredible to be named, charged itself with the enormous debt of sixteen hundred and thirty-one millions of livres, to be paid in specie.

Law himself passed over to England, and took a great house in London, where he lived splendidly for a while, receiving crowds of people, who came to visit the man who had shaken by his bold schemes the social foundation of a whole kingdom. Although his property in France had been confiscated, yet his official salary was continued to him by his patron, the Regent, until the death of that prince, on the 2d December, 1723. With him perished all Law's hopes of regaining his fortune. He became embarrassed; suits were commenced against him by his creditors both in France and

England, and was threatened with imprisonment. In 1725 he went again upon the continent, and fixed his residence in Venice. There, in obscurity and comparative poverty, the great adventurer, who had controlled the whole wealth of France, and had involved in his schemes the whole credit of the civilized world, died on the 21st of March, 1750. The following bitter and taunting epitaph appeared soon after in the French journals:

"Here lies the Scotch projectors,

Unequalled calculators,

Who, by the algebraic rule,

Hath made old France to play the fool!"

"The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream; some drowning instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have hung up on board the Ben Sherrod—one man by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by a yawl of the steamboat Columbus which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indiscipline of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the Midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Alabama, was floating on a barrel and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Rundell, floated down the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis Few who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. McDowell feels himself under great obligations to Mr. William Stamp's family for their kind attentions to him in his distresses soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Rundell acknowledges kind attention from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than sixty escaped, leaving 175 drowned, including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat barely burnt. The following are the names of some of the ladies lost.

Mrs. McDowell, of Belfont, South Alabama, Mrs. Gamble and three children, of New Orleans, Miss Francis Few, of Belfont, South Alabama.

Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red River, fifteen miles below Port Adams. Captain Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New Orleans True American slip of 23d inst. says—

"Commodore Dallas has taken the thing in hand. We hear from Peasoa yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four sloops and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessels, and reparation for the injuries done our country."

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

Even after what we know of the fiendish cruelty of the Mexicans, our readers will be astonished at the new and unheeded barbarities inflicted upon American citizens captured on the high seas, as they are described in letters and other articles which we publish to-day. The letter from Matamoras of May 1st, is from an authentic source, and its details may be relied on. A complete statement of these transactions has been officially communicated to the government at Washington.

We begin to believe the President has convened Congress as much on account of the affairs of Mexico as that of the currency.

Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The frigate Constellation, the sloops of war Boston, St. Louis, Concord, and Natchez, with the schooner Grampus, are to sail this day from Pensacola for a cruise on the coast of Mexico. Commodore Dallas ought to demand at the least the liberation of his countrymen from the clutches of those Mexican tigers, at the mouth of his cannon.

Extract of a letter dated

MATAMORAS, May 1st, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and hasten

to inform you that notwithstanding all my remonstrances, the schr. Champion and cargo have been condemned by the district judge as a lawful prize, and the master, crew and passengers denounced as pirates, for which supposed offence they are to be tried by a court martial by virtue of a law giving the military authority jurisdiction over all criminal cases. The decision of the district judge appears to be founded on two decrees of the Mexican government dated the 30th of December, 1835, and 9th January, 1836.

The former prohibits foreigners from coming into the republic with hostile intentions, or with warlike stores for the use of any of the parties who in Texas or elsewhere, are in arms against the established government, under the penalty of being treated as pirates; the latter closes the ports of Texas, &c. The trial was conducted in the most secret manner, without giving the parties interested an opportunity to make their defense. All the proceedings bear ample evidence that the judgment was accelerated by vindictive feelings and a reckless disposition for plunder.

The whole of the cargo has been transported hither to be sold at public auction for the benefit of the captors, although a very small part of it consists of contraband articles of war. The master, crew and passengers of this vessel, as well as those of the Julius Caesar, are still confined in a loathsome prison, without being furnished with the means of subsistence, and all communication with them strictly prohibited. Gen. Bravo is anxiously awaiting the return of his courier from Mexico. If he should receive the slightest encouragement from that quarter the prisoners will doubtless be the victims of an ignominious punishment, and the Julius Caesar will share the fate of the Champion.

The notorious Thomas M. Thompson, commander of the Mexican man of war Gen. Bravo is now in this city, boasting of having fired on the unarmed boats of the ship Natchez, and having put a ball into an American merchant vessel outside the bar. The shameless conduct of this man cannot be too deeply execrated. The last mail from the interior brought information of Gen. Bustamante having assumed his official duties as President of the republic, and of a formidable "pronunciamiento" at San Louis Potosi in favor of the Constitution of 1824; in consequence of which intelligence a regiment of troops left this place last evening for Tampico, another this morning, and two or three more are expected to march for San Louis via Victoria in the course of a few days. The war with Texas is literally blown to the winds.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

We have in our possession the original of the following letter, which we received by a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pensacola. The Champion is an American vessel and was taken under the American flag on the high seas. Three of the prisoners, whose sufferings are described in this letter, are females!

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

The communication of a meeting of the citizens of Morgan county complimenting Judge Farrow, is unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall have a place in our next.

In our first page will be found the commencement of an *Essay on Banking*. Although there are some views taken by the author, to which we can take no exception, yet we wish it not to be understood, that his plan is approved by us. Perhaps, when our readers have an opportunity of viewing his whole *grin*, (for it will neccnpy one or two numbers,) we may be disposed to offer some consideration of our own on the subject.

The Stage drivers have been for some time violating the City ordinances, by driving through the streets with a speed contrary thereto. Yesterday morning one of those John's, in giving a display of his prowess in making a short turn on Main street, upset the stage, with several passenger, by which Mr. David Landman was considerably injured, though it is hoped not fatally.

Will the corporation take no steps to arrest this dangerous practice?

Small plasters. Kentucky will soon be deluged with these loathsome trash, Paris, Maysville, Richmond, and many others of the towns of our state, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of a law of 1817, passed for the express purpose of putting a stop to such circulation, have followed the lead given, by the prudent city of Lexington, and issued small notes or checks from six cents up to one dollar. The emissions being illegal, we know of no law to prevent counterfeiting, and hosts of counterfeits may be anticipated.

It is said that in Louisville and Frankfort, where the circulation of small notes is prohibited, there is no scarcity of silver change.

It is said there was 200,000 dollars in specie and about the same amount in notes, lost from board the Ben Sherrod, when she was burnt.

We would fain believe, from recent events, that the call of Congress by the President, has relation to other matters than bank failures.—The high handed course taken by Mexico—the condemnation of our vessels, and the imprisonment of our citizens, might seem to justify the trouble and expense of an extra session.

Gov. Clarke spent Tuesday night in this city on his way from Winchester to Frankfort.—Those who conversed with the Governor, are of the opinion that he will not convene the Legislature. The Louisville committee, however, who repaired to Winchester to see him, and who returned through this place a few days since, we have been informed, came to a different conclusion from conversing with him.

The Observer copies from the Louisville City Gazette, an account of the barbecue given to the godlike man near that city. Its conclusion is quite as "romantic" as was the circumstance of a lady giving her visitors *Tea* out of a pot, in which she had forgot to put any tea.—Here is the closing paragraph:

"We were told, when he remarked, that he had them all adieu, a rough, hard handed, honest fellow, went up to the carriage: 'Good old horse,' said he. 'Farewell, my young friend,' replied Mr. Webster, shaking him by the hand, and the carriage drove off."

How truly "sublime and beautiful," and worthy to be emblazoned in all the Bank whig papers in the Union.

An extra session of the Legislature, as it would probably be a short one, would at present be, by those who profess to have some knowledge in these matters, not cost the good citizens of this Commonwealth over from 20 to 40,000 dollars—more trifle to Kentucky, when it is designed for the benefit of monied corporations for the violation of their charters, by which the ruin of thousands of her citizens has been effected.

Governor Mason has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Michigan on Monday next.

The New York papers mention the arrival of a committee from the Corporation of Philadelphia, to examine the wooden pavements, with a view to a trial of the experiment in their city.

There has been a destructive fire in New York—which burned several houses. The Evening Post says Mr. W. Ardle's books and papers were in one of Delano's patent iron chests, and all saved free from injury!!

The enemies of the republic in New York, have in contravention of the laws of the United States, established a regular private mail, or "Special Messenger," from that city to Boston, and a notice is published of the fast under the signature of James W. Hale, at the mercantile news room, Wall street. "And should the community be disposed to support the undertaking, special messengers will be sent daily to Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other places." The reason assigned for this violation of the post-office law, is the scarcity of specie to pay postage, at a point from which every packet to Europe carries out something like a million of Dollars in the precious metals.

No individual ever had a more exalted stand with us than HENRY CLAY. And we even now believe, that if he could go into the Presidential chair untrammelled, the American Republic would have no cause to regret it. But we greatly fear he has "ploughed with two many hedges"—with blue light federalists,—with Hartford Conventionists,—with Nullifiers,—with constitutional latitudinarians—so that it would be difficult for any to find the ground where he "stands erect."

When Mr. Clay left the United States on his public mission to Ghent, we risk nothing, in saying, that no individual enjoyed the same amount of popularity. He discharged his duties faithfully—but

there was an insinuation against Mr. Adams, his co minister, which Mr. C. promised at the proper time, to sustain, which still rests in mystery. Without giving the explanation, which, it was understood, would have proven Mr. Adams highly inimical to the interests of Western America, Mr. Clay made Mr. Adams President of the United States!

Can it be surprising, that Daniel Bradford, shou'd, in 1815, have toasted Henry Clay, and given it as his opinion, that the rights of our citizens were safe in his hands! He expressed his honest convictions, and that opinion is still unchanged.

We believed then, and we still believe Henry Clay a patriot. Such was not our opinion then, nor is it now of Daniel Webster, the favorite of the Kentucky whigs. We then believed, and still believe that Mr. Webster was, and is of the blue light Hartford Convention party, opposed to the democracy of the United States, but favorable to any aristocratic establishment, which should draw a line of distinction between the well born and the base born.

We then believed that Mr. Webster did rejoice at the discomfiture of his country, and at the success of her enemies—and we now believe, that any thing which would injure or disgrace the administration, would be gratifying to him. Not so of Mr. Clay—we think no man entered upon the war with more ardor than he did; nor do we believe he would rejoice at the ruin of the Republic, if Martin Van Buren, or even General Jackson should be prostrated with it.

These being our opinions of the two prominent and talented gentlemen mentioned, can it be surprising that we should feel for our state, when we see the whigs abandon their patriot citizen and cleave to a blue light Hartford Federalist!

Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster were so identified in the opposition to the war, and to Mr. Madison's administration, that we were mistaken in the application of Mr. Clay's remarks, that "he soiled the carpet on which he stood," to Mr. Webster, when they were applied by Mr. C. to Mr. Quincy—and this acknowledgement should have been made last week, but for the want of room to say more than that we had been in error. And we have now reason to believe that the Editor of the Observer did not observe the error until it had been communicated to him as having fallen from our lips in conversation; for his paper published two days after, gave no intimation of the fact.

It is rather to be regretted, that the Editor of the Observer, whilst searching Niles's Register for our toast, had not turned his eye to the conduct of Mr. Webster during the war. But if he will answer as to a bill in the chamber, that what he states "as of his own knowledge is true, and what he states on the information of others, he believes to be true," and thus deny that Mr. Webster did oppose the borrowing of money, and the appropriations for the support of the war, we may put ourselves to some trouble to prove the fact; but it being notorious to the whole people of the Union, and we not having the Register to refer to, it might, without such denial, cost us more than we are disposed to expend, to prove what is known to all.

As it would facilitate the safety of the public monies, why do not the heads of Departments permit the receiving officers to make special deposits of public moneys on account of the government, rather than to keep the monies in their thirteen thousand unsafe individual tails?"

Thus wisely asks the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last. Now we would ask C. what he means by *special deposits*? Was it not a *special deposit*, when the United States placed in the Northern Bank, nine hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver to pay the pitiful pensions granted to the war worn soldiers who achieved the independence of the country?—And does that Editor know that this *special deposit* is now *privately* held by the bank, and the old soldier paid in nothing but tags? If so, why talk of *special deposits*?

The intelligence calls those who abuse small notes "political harpies," and inscribes their opposition to "no other reason under the sun, than that Gen. Jackson wishes to banish them from the country." Let Mr. C. consult the people who attend our market—let him ask those who furnish the city with fuel—let him apply to the hardy mountain boys, and ascertain whether they cannot find another "reason under the sun" for their opposition.

Going the whole. The New York American of May 21st, says.

The indiscriminate hostility to banks, arising mainly in this State from the gross corruption which their character as monopolies has associated with them, has led, and is leading, many to doubts, if not contamination, of the *ex pedient* of any bank at all.

So erroneous and so injurious do we deem such doubts, that we here repeat the opinion, which more than once we have expressed before in this column, that if every bank in the U. States were to fail entirely, and leave its creditors without a shilling, the amount of evil would fall far, very far, short of the incalculable mischief this country has reaped, from the establishment and agency of banks."

The Observer may have had some practical illustrations of what it hints at—we have neither had, nor do we fear any; and if we did, are not closely collared as to withhold one sentiment which we honestly entertain.

It might be advantageous to the country, if

the Observer and other Bank presses would slip their *collars*, and come out with fair intelligence and counsel to the directors, whin we have no doubt, stand much in need of a knowledge of public sentiment in their present difficulties.—We are free to declare, that in all time past, we have been inimical to all banking monopolies, and our opinion is still unchanged; but the banks, whatever their true condition may be, have much in their power. We could not recommend a great extension of discounts; but we could, by no means, justify oppressive calls.—All that can be wanting to the gentlemen who manage those moneyed concerns, is an honest avowal of public sentiment—and every attempt on the part of the friends of the banks, by misrepresentation, to impose on the community, must have a decided injurious effect.

Many of our citizens are of the full belief, that the Kentucky Banks will resume specie payments within a few months. We apprehend this opinion is illusory. They cannot meet their responsibilities in money, until they receive *Four Million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents*!

We take the Expositions given by the several Banks, and after stripping them of their ambiguity, now present—

1st.—BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

Notes in circulation, \$350,065 00
Deposites, 123,355 61

473,415 64
155,950 29

Money wanting to meet demands, \$317,165 35

2d.—BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Notes in circulation, \$1,469,040 00
Individual Depositors, 549,299 70
Due United States, 89,375 92
Treasurer of Kentucky, 3,763 16
Commissioners of Stinking Fund, 506,924 17

3,422,405 35
634,518 93

Specie on hand,

2,676 648 75
917,205 27

Money wanting to meet demands, \$2,787,886 42

3d.—NORTHERN BANK OF KY.

Notes in circulation, \$1,497,620 00

Individual Depositors, 397,412 65

United States, 636,568 68

Treasurer of Kentucky, 144,157 42

2,676 648 75

Specie on hand,

5,184,795 25

Money wanting to meet demands, \$1,759,443 48

RECAPITULATION.

Inability to meet in money the demands which could be made upon the Banks:

Bank of Louisville, \$317,165 35

Bank of Kentucky, 2,787,886 42

Northern Bank of Kentucky, 1,559,443 48

Total, \$1,864,795 25

It will be observed, that we have not taken into view any liabilities of the banks other than the deposits and notes in circulation which are demandable in specie; nor have we given their resources, other than the money on hand. The reports of the several banks which have been published, explain those things, and shew a considerable balance in favor of each of the banks. Our object being to correct the opinion that the banks will speedily resume specie payments.

It is being shown that it will be impossible for the banks to resume payments for a considerable time, the enquiry is, what course will they pursue towards their creditors?

The resources of Kentucky are known to be great, but extensive as they may be, it will be utterly impossible for her citizens to meet this immense debt due the banks, for years, (without taking into consideration their indebtedness to individuals.) And if the banks persevere in the heavy calls, which it is said they have ordered upon their debtors, ruin must pervade the country. Indebtedness by the banks and by individual creditors, only can prevent the wide spread desolation with which the country is threatened.

The Georgia Journal, gives an expence of the Georgia Banks, by which it appears that they have a surplus of means over their liabilities of \$13,829,671 44! Yet their ability to pay will be seen below:

Notes in circulation, \$8,531,823 00

Individual Deposites, 3,493,077 65

12,024,900 65

3,420,539 02

Money wanting to meet demands, \$8,604,361 63

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The New Orleans Courier and Enquirer of the 15th ult. makes mention of a mutiny, which happened in the Texian camp on the 5th of April last, and which was timely suppressed by their commander, Gen. Johnson. The mutiny, it is said, was occasioned from the scarcity of provision and pay—and the anxiety of the soldiers to be engaged in battling with the Mexicans, or to be discharged. Volunteers were coming to them daily.

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Again:

"If this bank were calculated to do good at all, Mr. W. contended it was as an agent of the revenue officers of the government. As a bank established for ordinary banking purposes, what would be its operation? If this were to be a specie bank, it would go into operation in Philadelphia; would promise but little, but would perform all its promises; independent of its connection with the government, it would not be able to get its notes into circulation—nobody would borrow of it; it would operate merely as a bank of deposites. All its transactions would be confined to the negotiation of paper for merchants, to enable them to anticipate for a short time so much of their income as was necessary to pay their bonds for duties on importations; and so far, but no farther, it would have a pos-

itive good operation. And as a measure to supply a remedy for the disorders of our currency," Mr. W. argued this bank would be of no efficacy," &c.

He then proceeds to show what is the remedy. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK, NOT BEING IN HIS OPINION THE PROPER REMEDY. He proceeds to show what was:

"The only legitimate power of Congress, was to interdict the paper of such banks as do not pay specie from being received at the custom house; with a receipt of forty millions a year, if the government was faithful to itself, and to the interests of the people, they could control the evil; it was their duty to make the effort. They should have made it long ago; and they ought now to make it. The evil grows every day worse by indulgence. If Congress did not now make a stand, and stop the current while they might, would they, when the current grew stronger and stronger, hereafter do it? If, then, Congress should adjourn without attempting a remedy, he said he would desert its duty."

The sentiments on the general subject held by Mr. Webster at that time, are thus expressed in his first speech:

"It was a mistaken idea that we were about to reform the national currency. No nation had a better currency, he said, than the United States—there was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject were hard money men; they had felt and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States, was Gold and Silver coin."

Glory to the consistent Mr. Webster, and more glory to the consistent whigs, who now support him and denounce the administration.

MARRIED.—By Dr. G. W. Conn, last Thursday Mr. Ira Evans to Miss Eliza Devore, both of this county.

In Hopkinsville, on the 29th ult. Mr. Wm. R. Culw, of this city, to Miss HELEN M. Ware.

DIED—On the night of the 23d of May, 1837, in Lincoln county, Ky., Mrs. ELIZA A. LEE, wife of W. M. LEE, and only daughter of JAMES JESSUPS, of Fayette county, in the 27th year of her age.

In this City, on Tuesday the 30th of May, JAMES CRAIG, infant son of D. M. CRAIG.

To the Citizens of Lexington.

THE Associate Reformed Congregation of Zion will meet according to appointment at the Rankin Church, now occupied by the City School, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to mature a plan to obtain for ourselves a convenient house of worship. As the interest of the people of Lexington and the benefit of the City School are concerned in this meeting, and as something of this kind has been recommended by the City Council, we invite all the citizens and particularly the City Council, to attend said meeting; as it is to be hoped that all the difficulties which may now exist between us respecting the said Church, may be friendly adjusted.

June 7, 1837.—23-16.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles, as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on good terms, as in any part of the western country.

OEAR & BERKLEY.

Lex April 21, 1837—16-tf.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE

MAY 29, 1837.

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car to Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail-line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

(Fare—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.)

H. McCONATHY, Clerk.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Champsle, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, with which his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and good quality—and his prices moderate.

(Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.)

June 1, 1837—22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE A. N. & H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE, six dozen very superior White and Rusin, HATS.

May 3, 1837—18-tf.

20 DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE, for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30 1837—22-tf.

SAMUEL OLDHAM, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. J. J. BRENNAN's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, at all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologe Water, and Preston's Sals. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces, Braids, Curls and Puffs; new fashion Fore Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids, &c. &c. &c.

FANCY SOAPS AND OILS, Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions, with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recollect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fashions, just received.

May 25, 1837—21-tm.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West (deceased), I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on 2nd Saturday in June next, (being the 10th day) the property in the petition mentioned being that formerly owned and in part occupied by Edward West (deceased), said property lies on Mill street, between Water and High streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it; two of them on Water street immediately opposite the Rail Road, and well calculated for business houses; one on High street, a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveniently arranged.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid.

(Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. M.

II. E. BODLEY Com'r.

Lexington, May 13, 1837—20-td.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. P. SCOTT and Joseph CHEW has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. SCOTT to William R. CHEW. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. CHEW, who will settle all the business of the late firm, both in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT.
JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

May 11th 1837—18-2m.

FAYETTE COUNTY Set:

TAKEN up by John A. Hampton in Lexington a Sorrel Horse 7 or 8 years old, about 16 hands high, face shod all round, appraised to \$60, by Eliza J. Smith and Nancy Redfield this 16th, May 1837, before me

D. BRADFORD J. P.
A Copy Att. J. C. RODES CLK.
By WALLER RODES D. C.

20-4 st.

AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department,

March, 23, 1837

{ 16—t24th July.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of the said 1st of October.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back.

Leave Dayton every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis every day at next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 1/2 p. m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p. m. next day.

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